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action of the power with which it happened to be in conflict in the summer of 1911 (in the Morocco affair). That the dependence of German industry upon general European financial security—the fact that grave credit disturbance would shake it to its foundations—weighed very heavily in determining German policy in August of that year is certain; that it was the decisive factor is likely—the interests threatened by disturbance were so evidently more important than the interests which the disturbance was intended to promote. Again, it is important to note that even the German statesman had not spontaneously recognized the facts; it needed the direct intervention of leaders of German finance for the German Foreign Minister to realize fully the extent of the interests endangered.

The importance of such a fact is not that the policy of this or that minister, or of this or that country, may have missed fire, but that the misunderstandings which have imposed a very heavy burden, not upon one country in Europe, but upon all, are due to just this condition of ignorance, that there can be no permanent solution of what are the most insistent and pressing problems of our time, no advance toward a better general condition, until the facts are better understood in Europe than they have been hitherto.

It is admitted, for instance, that there is a grave risk of England and Germany drifting into conflict, not owing to a real collision of interest, but from general mistrust and misunderstanding, a failure on the part of each to realize what the other might or might not do, each attributing to the other intentions, the execution of which would, even a cursory examination reveals, be preposterous and futile. Ninety-nine hundredths of the jealousy, bitterness, and ill feeling which marks international policies is due not to facts at all, but to our misunderstanding of them, our failure to see them as they are. A better realization of the quite simple truth, a realization which does not necessarily imply any special or technical economic knowledge, but rather a liberation from the hypnotism of false or obsolete theories and misleading analogies by the general public opinion of Europe, will assuredly be an outstanding factor—I think the determining one—in that progress of European society which it is the special work of pacifists to make possible.

Peace Work in North Carolina.

By J. J. Hall.

Hendersonville is a favorite resort for many persons during the months of July and August. Our North Carolina State secretary invited us to attend a great Chautauqua gathering at which the Hon. W. J. Bryan was to make a speech, and there address the people on the subject of the "World's Peace." The attendance was very large, and we had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Bryan to the audience and delivering an address in behalf of "Universal Peace." At night we preached at the Baptist Church, on the subject of "The Prince of Peace." We found many friends for the cause in this beautiful town, and enrolled a good list of members for the State society. We were at Hendersonville July 11-18.

GUILFORD COLLEGE.

One of the most delightful spots in North Carolina is Guilford College. The ground itself is historic. The

Friends could not have made a better selection for their great educational work in the South than is to be found here—four hundred acres of the best of land, with magnificent oaks and many kinds of trees, just a few miles away from Greensboro. Splendid buildings adorn these grounds, some of which deserve special mention. The college is co-educational, and manned by one of the best faculties that can be found in any part of the United States. Dr. L. L. Hobbs is the efficient president. We had been kindly invited to make an address before the 216th annual session of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, held August 6-8, and never at any time or in any place did we receive a heartier welcome than was given to us and our message upon this occasion. The charm of the place, the hospitality of those in charge, the generous response to our words will long linger with us. It seems but fitting that here where the roar of battle was once heard the Friends should hold the grounds, as the advocates and defenders of peace on earth, and carry on in the Southland their great educational work. Here also we obtained a good list of members for our North Carolina society.

RED SPRINGS.

Right in the midst of a Scotch settlement, where the "Maes" are numerous, the Presbyterians wisely founded the Red Spring College for young women, and under the very efficient work of its president, Dr. C. G. Vardell, it has come to the front of the many educational institutions of the South. A summer convention was planned to be held at this place, and a day set apart (August 15), to be known as "Peace Day." How much we desire that Chautauquas and summer conventions generally would take the hint and arrange for such a day! For this day we were invited to make the address. The people were there from far and near. The meeting was held in the open, in what seemed to be Nature's own amphitheater. It was an inspiring sight to look upon that sea of faces. Never did we have a more attentive audience. We set forth the claims of the World's Peace Movement upon the Church of Jesus Christ, and we can truly say "the people heard us gladly."

As in Dr. Hobbs, of Guilford College, so in Dr. Vardell, of Red Springs College, we found an ardent friend for our great cause. While there is "much land yet to possess," we are thankful to see that North Carolina, through her educators, is coming to the front in behalf of the world's peace.

The Chicago Office.

By Charles E. Beals, Director of Central-West Department.

In anticipation of an ever-increasing demand for literature, the Chicago Society has recently published in pamphlet form Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones' "Peace, not War, the School of Heroism," and the Chicago secretary's "From Jungleism to Internationalism," addresses given at the St. Louis Peace Congress. Dr. Thomas Edward Green has put into a pamphlet his great lecture on "The Burden of the Nations," which made such an impression at St. Louis. The report of the Chicago Peace Society, 1913, is another recent publication.

The members of the local society were circularized from the Chicago office concerning the Twentieth Peace Congress, which was held at The Hague in August,